BOSTON, May 7, 1853.

zation of the Constitutional Convention-Hallett's Position-The Coalitionists Gratified and the Whigs Dismayed-The President and Secretaries of the Convention-Talking Power of the Delegates—Offices—The Hale Dinner
—Change in the Boston Atlas—Mr. Hudson— The Railroad Slaughter at Norwalk-Funeral of Mr. Shaw, &c.

If you have paid much attention to the nected with the organization of our Constitutional onvention, you cannot fail to have observed that they indicate a very harmonious state of affairs in the coalition." At the democratic caucus for the selection of candidates for President, and so forth, Mr. Hallett took the lead in advocating the union of all reformers, by whatever name known, and no opposition was made to that course except by Mr. Wales, of Randolph, a stiff "old liner," who left the caucus, but was followed by no other man, though the "old liners" claim to have twenty-seven members of the Convention. The whigs appear to be much disappointed at the course which things have taken, and the Courier, which has been "very sweet" upon the "nationals," declares that if Mr-Hallett had only shown his hand a day or two sooner he would have been made one of the Vice Presidents at the Hale festival. It is not supposed that Mr. Hallett is any more of an abolitionist now than formerly; but the moral effect of the action of so eminent and able a man cannot be otherwise than important, speaking and acting as he does from the position that he now occupies, and effect is entirely in favor of the coali tion. Union now, and in the Convention, means union next fall on senatorial and representative nominations and unity of action in the next Legissure, the only result of which must be the elevation of Henry Wilson to the Chief Magistracy of the te. That is the one sole basis upon which the coalition can be made with any good prospect of success, and there is not a free soiler or a democrat in get along harmoniously, as it now bids fair to, there must occur something that is now wholly unthought of to prevent the most tremendous thrashing being bestowed upon our whigs that they ever received This they know, and they have not been without hope that "something would turn up" in the Convention that should lead to a separation between the democrats and the free soilers-for they are great in the Micawber line, and rely upon Providence when they should be at work. Hence the dismay with which they have beheld a man like Mr. Hallett, whose "nationalism" is of the absolute fifth essence, and nothing less, moving in the great business of harmonizing the opposition, whose raw material is abundant, but who have occasionally shown a want of skill in manufacturing therefrom a political fabric that shall be warranted to wash and wear. There is attached to Mr. Hallett's movements a degree of interest that must be highly gratifying to him, and cause him to smile while reading the evidences thereof that appear in the whig papers. Under a new coalition he would not fail of wielding that influence to which such a man is entitled—always on the supposition that the whigs are right in attributing an arrière pensée to him. It is but just to Mr. Hallett to say that few men are more single-minded than he, and that he is remarkable, not for in intriguing disposition, but for a frankness of spirit and expression that sometimes operates injuriously to himself. If we are to have a coalition government again, the whigs will have only themselves to thank for it; for to their cowardice, and not to the real or supposed ambition of "national democrats," will such a change in the character of our government be due. If Governor Clifford shall go into retirement in 1864, that fact will be owing, not to the acts of commission on the part of his foes, but to those of omission on his part and that of his friends. The whigs had a sort of "choice of Hercules" offered them when they returned to power, last winter, and if they had not the sense or the courage to choose wisely, they will have no right to attribute their overthrow to the "old line democrats," who certainly are under no obligations to help men clearly incapable of helping themselves.

What few clouds hung over the organization of the Convention were disperred immediately on the meeting of the coalition caucus. Mr. Banks' superior ments a degree of interest that must be highly

What few clouds hung over the organization of the Convention were dispersed immediately on the meeting of the coalition caucus. Mr. Banks' superior fitness for the Presidency was matter of such general recognition that no other man stood any chance for the place whatever. Perhaps if the leading Western coalitionists could have agreed upon some one of their number, they would have made a better show in caucus; but the selection made was of the nature of a foregone conclusion. The two secretaries are free sollers, Mr. W. S. Robinson being a member of the present House of Representatives from Lowell, and Mr. J. T. Robinson was a member of last year's Senate from Berkshire. Both were formerly whigs, and are good men. It was affecting to see the Convention called to order by Mr. Rantoul, for it caused men to think that but for the untimely death of that gentleman's son, that son would have been among the chief men in the Convention, perhaps its guiding and controlling spirit.

The hope which has been expressed that the Convention would be rather an acting than a talking body would not seem to be in a fair way of realization. The delegates have already got into a sea of discussion, on matters that have no bearing whatever upon the main objects of their meeting. The power of talking already developed is truly wonderful. Ex-Governor Morton has made himself quite conspicuous as a debater, showing that age has not steeled his infinite variety of nonsense. Mr. Williams, whom the whigs used to denominate "No Meat." the ex-Governor's colleague, has also figured largely: and Messrs. Hooper, Hathaway, and Morton, of Fairhaven, the same. All these gentlemen are from Bristol county, which "skumked" the whigs at the March election, choosing all its delegates, and not one whig in the whole batch. Therefore, Bristol has a right to be heard, and she is heard. A delegate of the name of Spooner pitched into Mr. Hallett on Thursday, and was treated by that gendleman with about as cool contempt as man rould well receive and survive the visitation. I venture the opinion that there will be almost as much of what Mr. Richard Tinto called "pattering the gob-box." in our Convention, as took place in that of Virginia, which discussed every conceivable subject under the sun connected with politics, and cost that State a heap of money, some gentlemen speaking three weeks "on end," as the sailors say. The Virginia convention, to be sure, was composed almost entirely of lawyers, who are proverbially great at talking, while the proportion of lawyers in the Massachusetts convention is not large; but then the latter body is by far the most numerous, and is at tall liberty to discuss abolitionism and woman's rights, from which inestinable privilege the Virginians were clearly cut off. But we are in for it now, and we must make up our minds to hear of a much discussion of words, as the continuous of the sain and the

cal journalism as a profession. The conservative whigs have generally considered him too radical, especially on the slavery question; but as Mr. Hudson, though no free soiler, has always been Northern in his ideas. I do not anticipate much change in the Atlas in this respect. As you may recollect, Mr. Hudson was one of the "immortal fourteen" who voted against the declaration that war existed between the United States and Mexico as a consequence of the action of the latter power. The marine department and commercial of the Atlas remains under the excellent charge of Mr. McLean, who is the first man of his business in New England. Dr. Brewer will have charge of the literary department, and Mr. Turner the local.

News of the terrible accident at Norwalk reached here yesterday, about noon, and caused a great exceptioner as well is might. To the

ner the local.

News of the terrible accident at Norwalk reached here yesterday, about noon, and caused a great excitement, as well it might, for the annals of wholes ale murder present no parallel to the affair, as correctly reported; and you may judge if the first reports lost anything of horror on account of their vagueness. No accurate despatch could be had for some hours. Even as late as half-past three o'clock not the name of one person was known here as being certainly among the murdered, although there was quite a sufficiency of reports, and it was stated that fifty dead bodies had been taken from among the ruins of the train. The night's intelligence brought enough to confirm the worst fears, and to sicken the heart of every humane man at the thought of such wholesale destruction of life. Everybody speaks of the occurrence as they would of a deliberate murder, and certainly there is much about it calculated to excite the deepest indignation.

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The funeral of Mr. Shaw took place yesterday at noon. The bells were tolled, and the shipping wore their flags at half-mast, but in all other respects the services were of the most private character, which was in keeping with the retiring and modest de meanor of Mr. Shaw while alive. He has left a large amount of property, having been taxed in Boston alone for about a million of dollars. He gave away in deeds of benevolence almost half a million of dollars, and, as he was a man of great powers of discrimination, we can find no difficulty in believing that this large rum was worthily dispensed.

ALGOMA.

Australia.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Sin:—We live in an age of discovery. What we learn one day, we often unlearn the next. Books without number have been published on Australia within the last thirty years, and long before this golden age was dreamed of. Fome have been written in a hostile spirit as regards the results of colonization and convict labor; others in their faver—some relating specially to the old settlements of New South Wales and Van Dieman's land; others to the newer colonies of Victoria and Adelaide; but all have agreed on the following points: that the resuring of sheep and cattle, and the growth of the finest wool can be carried on to an extent far beyond that capabilities of any other part of the world. That the grain crops, under good cultivation, equal those of the most fertile countries in the world, and may be gathered twice a year of the same land. Also, that every variety of fruit, from the apple and goosberry to the orange, the lemon, and the banan of semitroprical cilinates, arrive at perfect ion. The climate and resources of Australar have been to well and claborately described by Sit T. Mitchel, Dunningham, Count Stulezki, and a host of able writers and laborious explorers, that it seems almost ridiculous in the present day to cite their names. It is now, however, discovered that all this weight of testimony is mere monahine. The distinguished men above named, and others without number, including the great Captain Cook, who have praised the Australian climate, must stand abashed and overwhelmed by Mr. Wm. Howitt? He is well known as a very respectable litterateur, who, during a former residence in Australia, found farming and stump raising too laborious for his delicate organization, and would rejoice like many others if the gold fields could be worked without the necessity of wielding heavy picks and spades. He is a good or rather a middling poet, but clearly not of the right stamp for Australia. Yet, forsooth his testimony is many of the proper standard of the proper

as perfectly accurate and trust worthy in its delineation I may be permitted to refer your readers to that litt work for further information. I have lived in England, Canada, in New York, and in Australia, and personal give a preference to the climate of South Australia ov all others with which I am familiar. Notwithstanding: all others with which I am familiar. Notwithstanding a this, I would not advise every unemployed American t go to Australia. So much depends upon the physical an moral organization of individuals, that disappointmen will occur, especially to those who expect to successithout exertion, Fludence and perseverance.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,
R. G. JAMESON.

A Way to Prevent Accidents.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DEAR SIK—Having had some fifteen years experience in operating railroads, I claim to know something of the requirements necessary to the good management of them, and a comfortable, speedy and safe transit for passengers, and beg leave, through your valuable journal, to suggest a remedy for obvisting many of the most serious accidents that are becoming almost of daily occurrence on them.

What I propose or recommend is one additional man to each passenger train that runs at a speed exceeding twenty miles per hour; let his title be conductor, captain, or guard, which you please, (I think conductor the most proper.) and when on duty he should have the estire centrel of the operations of the train and be held responsible for any avoidable accident that may occur within his jurisdiction. When the train is in motion his place should be in a semfortable seat excited on the left side of the locomotive boiler, about midway between the firebox and smoke pipe, with his face in the direction the train is moving. In a conspicuous place near him should be placed a time table of all the trains run on the road. The company should furnish him with a watch locked within a wooden case, the face only visible, the winding and regulating to be entrusted to some competent person sutherized by them, and given to him on his departure from the principal depot. On his return he should hand it to the person from shom he received it, to be wound up, examined, and adjusted if required. In his hand he should held the signal cord, to be ready in an instant to sound the alarm when approaching danger. In short, his whole duty should complain of the locality of his passengers. The qualifications for this position should be temperance, morality, and a good common school education, and any person applying for the situation shove described, who should complain of the locality of his seasons when the conductor has been present on the conductor has been present on the conductor has been present on the season who

may drive upon the track, a cow may step from behind we place where she was not seen by the surjuscer, at the time his attention was required in another direction; the result is, an accident occurs, and, as usual, ne one is to blame. But make this appointment, and there is some one to blame, or one who can satisfy twelve houset jurors that it was entirely unavoidable. The above, together with judicious instructions, (strictly obeyed.) as to the speed trains may be allowed to approach drawbridges, crossings (whether highways or railroads.) curves of small radius, and all other places where there is apparent danger, will make more perfect the operations of the trains than any that are now running in this country but there are other matters of equally as much impo-tance that require a still greater change before the whole system of travelling by railroads is perfected. T. L. SMITH.

Jersey City, May 11, 1853.

The bill for siding the Troy and Greenfield Railroad is constructing a tunnel through the Hoosic Mountain passed the House of Representatives in Massachusetts, or the 15th inst., by a vote of 191 to 96.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

SUNDAY, May 15-6 P. M. During the past week the stock market has not fluctu Furing the past week the stock market has not flustu-ated(much. The transactions have been pretty extensive throughout, but they have been principally on time, buyers' option. [Cash operations have been limited, show-ing no diposition on the part of speculators to take stock out of the market. Notwithstanding the abundance of money and reduced rates of interest, there appears to be no increase in the extent of cash sales. The movements in no increase in the extent of cash sales. The movements in fancy stocks exhibit no new feature. The same operators are engaged week after week, and there are no indications of any addition to the number interested. Outsiders are few and far between. The low prices ruling for some of the fancies do not attract new speculators, and the prospect is by no means flattering. The dull season is approaching, and in the ordinary course of things, we must look for a quiet market. A more active shipment of specie is anticipated, and should it be realized, a stringent money market, higher rates of interest, and a depreciation in the current value of fancy stocks, will assuredly follow. So many new schemes have lately been brought out that the public are completely surfeited with them and it will be very difficult to find customers for many more. About seven eights of those just made up will collapse, leaving in the hands of those interested nothing more than so much prettily engraved paper. lapse, leaving in the hands or those more than so much prettily engraved paper.

The Bowery Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. The Manhattan Fire Company ten per cent. The Pacific Fire Company eight per cent. The Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company

ten per cent.

The exportation of specie from this port last week, and for the year, has been as annexed :-SHIPMENTS OF SPECIE FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK Brig Abrasia, Rio Grande and a market, \$10,000 00 Total from May 7 to May 14

Total for 1853..... \$4,274,090 000 The steamship Pacific, for Liverpool yesterday, carried out much less than was previously reported. Arrangement had been made for shipping a larger amount, but orders were countermanded. The non-arrival of the Illinois from Aspinwall, with a large amount of gold dust on board, was probably the cause of the change. We learn that it is in contemplation to start a new bank

under the free banking law of this State. At a meeting recently held for organization, among other resolutions adopted, was one to the effect that each stockholder should be allowed to receive discounts to the amount of his subscription to its capital stock. On a plan of this sort, it would be easy at any time for a new bank to be started, with its string of officials, such as president, cashier, paying and receiving tellers, discount and other clerks, notaries and attorneys, all to be fed from its crib.

They might open shop for business, and the first notes discounted might be to the subscribers for the capital stock; the capital them left to do business on would be

very small. It would be reduced pretty much to the de posits that people might be simple enough to put in their are and keeping without interest, which the bank might either loan out to others at six or seven per cent, or sup

In case of a revulsion or panic, and the withdrawal of deposits, their vocation would, in a measure, cease. When their bills were presented for redemption in specie, they would not, probably, possess a single dime in specie. The Comptroller would have to enter the market, and sell their stocks at whatever price they would bring in specie, and if sold below par, the bill holders would suffer to the full amount of the sacrifice, while the stockholders could lose nothing, because the money returned in discount would all have been passed off at par. Many capitalists are strong believers in free banking

abuses.

No doubt, many banks of large capital have been organized under the provisions of the law, whose means were not again withdrawn by stockholders, and whose affairs were conducted in a manner alike creditable and honorable to directors and officers, as well as beneficially for the public. These comprised chiefly the old banks whose charters had expired, or new banks of large and bons and capitals, that had commenced business under the free banking law. It was contended that there are many small concerns whose concoctors had, after the utmost exertions, by borrowing and otherwise, suc-ceeded in getting just about funds sufficient to raise the needed \$50,000 in stocks, and taking some corner, albeit needed \$50,000 in stocks, and taking some corner, albeit formerly occupied by a grocery store, open a new bank, with some high sounding name. Painters, glariers, and other mechanics would be employed to set off the whole in a showy outside and hand-some desk within, where business and deposits would be thankfully received and attended to. In some, too, probably, might be found some officials of such doubtful financial experience and abilities, as to create a wonder how those who had been so unfortunate as not to have been successful in managing their own affairs, should have been introduced to the public as fitted to manage other people's.

The Pittsburg Bank, the Exchange Bank, and the Mer-chants' and Manufacturers' Bank, all of Pittsburg, have each declared a semi annual dividend of four per cent.

After the lapse of nearly three months from the time the reports were made we have official returns showing the backing movement of this State. These reports are simply useless. The purpose for which they are required is not answered, and they are of no value to the financial or commercial community. We shall toon have a new system in operation, which will do away entirely with these quarterly reports. We annex the aggregates of the leading departments in the banks of this State at three periods, showing the variation from quarter to quarter in

Pach:—
BANKING MOVEMENT-STATE OF NEW YORK.

The returns for February, 1853, compared with those fo December, 1852, show an increase in the line of discounts of \$6,709,746; in deposits, \$4,645,383; and a decrease in circulation of \$3,353,086; in specie, \$1,404,437. Compared with the returns for September 4, 1852, there has been an increase in discounts of \$11,642,542; in deposits, \$12,671,829; in circulation, \$128,387; and in species \$12,671,639; in circulation, \$123,307; and in species \$65,491. The increase in capital since September 4, 1852, has been \$5,416,110. The capital of the incorporated banks out of the city of New York has dwindled down to \$8,905,660, and in New York to \$11,030,000. Of this latter amount \$1,200.000 goes out of existence this year, and \$2,040,000 on the following year, thus reducing the banking capital in the city of New York in less than two years over \$3,000,000. In 1857 it will be further reduced \$2,440,000, thus reducing the incorporated capital more than one-half in the short space of three years. The decrease in capital of incorporated banks is more than made up by the creation of capital under the General Banking law. The increase in the aggregate given above shows that.

In relation to the injunction recently granted against

the Junction Railroad Company the Fremont (Ohio)

In relation to the injunction recently granted against the Junction Railroad Company the Fremont (Ohio) Journal of the 7th instant says:—

In the case of James Moore and others against the Junction Railroad Company, Ebenezer Laue and others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas of Ottawa county. Ohio, the following injunction was granted on Taesday, the 3d of May, on the ex parte application of the plaintiffic—

"An injunction is allowed against said Junction Railroad Company. Its officers, agents, and servants, restraining them from constructing a railroad across the Sandusky Bay, and from placing any obstruction therein, and from constructing a railroad from Sandusky city to the Mauree river by any other route than to and by the town of Fremont, in Sandusky county, and an injunction is so granted against all the other defendants in said cause, restraining them from in any nuance, directly ocindirectly, aiding the raid Junction Railroad across said bay, or from Sandusky city to the Maumee river in any other route than by Fremont."

The object and effect of this second injunction against

the Junction Railroad Company will be understood from the following statement:—The Junction Company is enjoined from bridging Sanduary bay by the decision of Judge McLean. Those who obtained this injunction are at once tool by the other party that the construction of the bridge will be proceeded with under the name of the Port Ciuton Railroad Company. Now it is well known that this latter company is a more man of straw, whose pockets are to be filled with the bonds and fands of the Junction Company. It will never draw the breadth of life except through the nostrils of the Junction Company. The object and effect of this second injunction is to restrain the Junction Company from coing by this man of straw what it cannot do by itself, viz, bridge landuary bay. By this injunction it is forbidden to use its funds, and its officers, agentsand servants are ferbidden to aid in the construction of such a bridge. This man of straw, therefore, whose breadth was in the nostrils of the Junction Company and not in his own, has collapsed. The stalking horse on which the Junction Company hoped to ride across Sanduary bay has stumbled and fallen at the outset, and left his rider on the east side of the bay, where for the present he will certainly remain.

The following statement exhibits the quantity and value of merchandise exported from this port during the

of merchandise exported from this port during the week ending last Saturday evening, distinguishing the destination and extent of shipments to each city or coun

| Constant Catton, bis... 863 \$52,887 Tobacco, hhds 52
Flour, bbls... 996 4,734 Sperm ell, gls 4,854
N. stores... 206 1,025 Clocks, brs... 26
Cheese, brs. 2,551
Mf. tobacco. 2,106 462 Books... 5
I. R. goods. es. 300 10,000 Cottons... 7
Wheat, b'ls.14,906 17,602
Cal. bones, cks 25 375 Total \$101,072 Wheat, bags. 8,000 \$6,600 Flour, bbls... 300 \$1,426 Total\$11,025 Cotton, bis 1,420 \$75,485 S'p'n wood, tes 12 \$539 Hams, lbs... 800 83 \$76,109 Cotton, bales. 97 \$4,825 M. t'b'co,lbs26,502 \$4,008 N. stores, bbls 680 1.400 Segars, M... 5 79 Ashes... 152 3,484 Honey, casks. 43 1,487 Total. \$15,743 Cotton, bales, 626 \$34,521 Tob stems, bls 16 Shoe pega bbls 280 1,652 Do. mf.,bs...6,075 Naval stores...569 \$10 Ex logw'd, cs...540 165 I. R. goods...352 Antm'ny, caks 2 Tea, boxes...80 1,047 Sponge....10 Coffee, bags. 2,482 27,295 Bal. cop., bls. 5 Segars, boxes. 184 Cotton, bales. 626 \$3
Shoe pegs bbls 280
Naval stores. 500
Staves. . . 6,000
Antm'ny, caks 2
Tea, boxes. . 80
Coffee, bags. . 2,482
Eggars, boxes. 184
Total. Total......\$49,499

Total.....GIBRALTAR. \$3,199 Butter. 4 260
Mf. tobacco 42 888
Refined sugar 5,945
Leather. 2 967
Ginger, cases. 21
Total

10,649 1,680

Total CUB \$79.475 455 Ceal, tons... 200
730 Cordage, pkgs 25
3,633 Bellows... 18
185 Hardware, pks 107
142 Corn shellers... 10
465 Trunks... 18
80 Lamber, ft. 43,000
868 D.codfash cwt 55
103 Paper, reams... 50
587 Candles, boxes 60
587 Candles, boxes 60
587 Gaddery, cs... 2
457 G'dstones... 20
80 P. nsh 20 Pork 52 Becf 2 18 Butter, lbs. 2,129 Cheese 1,537 Lard 6,142 Hams 4,256 Hemp, cwt 20

\$14.432 PORTO RICO.
\$1,163 Candles, boxes 632
90 Oil, gallons... 200
204 Shocks... 450
1,615 Rice, tierces... 190
1,615 Roce, tierces... 192
2,005 Hops, bags... 27
804 Saddlery.cs... 8
113 Brandy, galls 168
119 G'dstones... 14
319 Furniture pls. 6
424 Soap, boxes... 40
258

HAVIL \$58 Ref. sugar, ibs. 3,607 1,612 Hardware, hhds. 11 300 D codfish, cares 246 5,248 Soap. boxes. 200 1,052 Cardles. 20 50 Sweet oil, bkts. 300 Pork 343 Lard, lbs....9,616 Butter 265 Cheese 3,154 Total

GRANADA. \$2,040 Machin'ry,pkgs. 14 138 D.codňah, cs. . 30 \$7 Paper, reams. 700 106 Dom'stics,pkgs. 4 138 Flour, bbls... 360 Glass, phg... 1 Coal, tons... 20 Scap, boxes... 160 Hams. lbs... 1,164 Total... Total.

Flour, bbls. 2 300 \$17,450 Mf. t'beo ps. 7,500 H'dware, pkgs 2 150 N stores, bbls. 150 Sturp'tine,gls 250 T75 Lard, lbs. 13,500 W'd ware, pkgs 84 255 Paints, pkgs. 20 Cheese, bus. 3,000 270 Tea, pkgs. 22 Total 250 72 78. 57 ... 140 D. fruit, pkgs. N. stores 47 S. bread, casks 148 2,463 125 809 408 1,264 322 850 145 2,397 85 2,180 145 1,586 1,586 1,518 225 8,494 616 322 S. bread, casks 148
Glass 2
Earthenware 4
Cheese, lbs 3,616
Mf. toksoco 7,994
Butter 1,823
Hams 2,211
Ref'd sugar 1,702
Boots, cases, 50
W'd ware, pkgs 40
Hardware 76
Anvils 13
Blanhetz, bales 6
Nails, pkgs 4,5
Shooks, bdls 207
Stationery, cs 6
Military orn'ts 1
Total \$49,072 Liverpool. 101 072 Glasgow 86,717 Cuba 14 432 Perto Rico 18 889 Brazil 20,793 Sandwich Islands 49,072

This shows a great increase in the shipments of specie during the week. In the month of May, 1852, the ex-portation of specie amounted to \$1,834,893. During the month this year it is likely to largely exceed that sum. It is our impression that up to the 30th of January next the aggregate shipment of specie will be greatly in excess of that for the corresponding period last year. The cutward mevement of merchandise continues limited; but the total weekly exportation (merchandise and specie) was nearly double what it has been for many weeks.

By official reports which have recently been laid before the Canadian Legislature, it appears that the revenue for the past year was: from net customs, \$2,832,071; net excise, \$89,780; net territorial, \$128,992; imposts on bank issues, \$75,960; public works, \$285,695; fines and for-feitures, \$11,306; casual revenue, \$59,729; law fund, \$18,592—making a total of \$2,522,126.

The expenditure during the same period embraced the interest on the public debt, \$861,791; civil government interest on the public debt, \$801,791; civil government, \$158,474; administration of justice, \$347,144; provincing penitentiary, \$24,000; Legislature, \$191,100; education, \$223,596; agriculture, \$55,178; hospital and other charities, \$65,757; geological survey, \$7,863; militia, \$3,465; lighthouses, \$32,993; emigration, \$3,009; pensions, \$42,537; Indian annuities, \$31,020; census, \$73,309; sink-specific states of the pensions of the survey and \$202,000; microlleague \$100,000. ing fund, \$292,000; miscellaneous, \$199,195-total of expenditure \$2,607,520.

This exhibit shows a very satisfactory state of the province, as respects its public income and outlay, in consequence of which the Inspector General has felt authorized to reduce the duties on importations to a certain extent, and to exempt wheat, flour and salt from tolls on the St. Lawrence and Chambly canals, when these shall have been paid on the Welland. That officer seems, however, to be aware of the present critical state of the province, and to recognise the prospect of a revulsion of tradand a commercial crisis—which is not confined to Cana-da—and appears disposed to check farther railroad specuthat province.

The revenue derived from the canals, it appears, by no means meets the annual interest on the amount which has been expended in their construction. The Welland canal, for instance, cost \$5,199,584, the net tolls on which last year amounted only to \$173,350. The St. Lawrence canals cost \$5,457,800, the tolls on which were \$37,020. The Burlington Bay canal, at the head of lake Ontario, near Hamilton, cost \$277,612, and the tolls were \$14,040; and on the Chambly canal they did not meet the expense of collection and repairs, amounting to \$9,110—the tolls being \$7,480. The total cost of these canals, when completed, was \$11,258,056, the interest on which, at six per cent, would be \$675,488, while the total amount of tolls in 1882 was but \$231,890. They are important provincial undertakings, however, and will

doubtless eventually be productive.

In consequence of the large expenditure for these and works the debt of the province at the present moment is \$18,664,773; besides which there have een debentures issued for loans and advances, for which the government is liable, amounting to \$3,690,660; making in the whole \$22,365,443. The balance of outstanding debentures that remains to be negetinted is \$342 005. This debt will be r by the law authorizing the payment of \$12,000 per mile for railroads, which probably will require the farther issue of debentures to the extent of \$5,000,000, thus adding nearly \$500,000 to the amount of interest which must annually be met, for which the province will be fully prepared should no reverse happen such as is

anticipated.

It is to be remarked, in conclusion, that public works in Canada are chiefly undertaken by the government or in Canada are chiefly undertaken by the government or municipal corporations, and are, to a very limited extent, the result of private enterprise; the consequence is that there is a large amount of local indebtedness, these bodies having issued debentures which probably may be estimated at two or three millions of dollars, the interest of which must be provided for by local taxation, and for of which must be provided for by local taxanon, and for which the government may be considered as indirectly responsible, these liabilities having been incurred under the direct sanction of the Provincial Legislature.

which the government may be considered as indirectly responsible, these liabilities having been incurred under the direct sanction of the Provincial Legislature.

IMPORTATIONS OF TRE WERK ENDING FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1853. Bleaching powder—139 casks. Beer—294 casks. Bricks—15,000 fire bricks. Coal—1,554 tons, 358 chaldrons. Ceffec—67,268 bags. 46 bbls. Copper—211 boxes, 111 hhds, 21,720 lbs. Chicory—62 casks. Cotton—331 bales. Cheese—46 cases, 90 casks. Cocoa—458 bags. Dyes—50 bales of cochineal, 19 casks powder of argols, 11 casks argols, 106 casks madder. Dyewoofs—270,500 lbs. logwood; 208 pieces fustic. Drugs—8 casks alum; 44 puncheons baywater, and 6 demighns do.; 21 casks sayphalium; 362 cases licorice; 486 bales licorice root; 76 cases and 6 bbls. balsam; 52 bales bark; 1,511 casks sods; 32 casks sods ash; 4,607 casks bloarbonnte of soda; 231 casks, 20 tierces alkali; 30 hhds. ammonia; 476 bags, 6 hhds. gun; 21 casks general casks cream tartar; 10,27 pipes copaiva. Dry goods—246 packages per Ashburton; 780 steamer Glargow; 138 Enpire State; 377 Zurich; 812 Hermann; 258 liverpool; total 2,605 packages. Flax—90 bales. Fish—224 barrels, 177 ball barrels mackerel; 3 035 kegs herring; 9 berrels; 107 ball barrels halibut. Gypsum—190 tons. Fruit—93,240 pine apples; 1,860 banches bananas; 42,100 cocoa nuts; 100 bags diberts; 190 bales, 500 baxes, 110 half boxes, 22 serocons almonds; 2,550 boxes, 300 balf boxes lemons; 6,134 boxes, 50 half boxes oranges; 400 boxes olives; 110 barrels, 20 quarter barrels, 4,772 boxes, 351 half boxes, 22 quarter boxes raisins; 40 cases fruits in brandy; 22 cases preserved fruits; 2,602 barrels, 408 cases prunes. Heney—16 hhds., 166 theres, 121 barrels. Hair—14 bags. Hides—17, 302 hides. 533 goat skins; 42 casks skivers; 4 bales dear skins; 1,466 sheep skins. Horn—14193. Iron—14,76 bundles, 533 goat skins; 42 casks skivers; 4 bales dear skins; 1,666 sheep skins. Horn—1,302 hides. Starrels, 508 barses, 509 lbnds. Starrels, 509 barses, 509 lbnds. Starrels, 509 barses, 509 lbnds. Starrels, 50

close of the season approaches. Dealers from remote districts of the country have already departed for their close of the season approaches. Dealers from remote districts of the country have already departed for their homes with the requisite amount of spring fabrics, while those from proximate provincial towns, the Eastern States, and Western New York, are gradually disappearing, having about completed their purchases for the present. Local and near by jobbers are still doing a fair business; but the diminution in their transactions is sufficiently distinct to denote the larguor of the traffic in peneral. Of this increasing inaction but few, however, are heard to complain, as it is nothing more than the naintal sequel of an unusually brisk and prospercus campaign, which was begun under very favorable ampices and the few houses; large bogs 540. to 6440.; fat hogs 6c a 644. At transfer of the country is a fat house of the country of the traffic of the country of the count

large, and yet they have been characterized by fewericks and smaller losses than those of far less active sees. This gratifying state of affairs is doubtless chiefly owing to our extraordinary success in all the pursuits life, which have yielded us comparative affluence, and thus enabled us to buy textile, as well as other manufac-tures, in larger quantities and of a better quality than we have done in bygone years. Still, we cannot allow this opportunity to pass without remarking that the pros-perity which has attended the trade in dry goods has been considerably promoted and conserved by the re-markable good common sease and practical skill of our merchants, who have justly carned for themselves the enviable honors contained in the title of New York traders-a title which, we regret to add, was but too long andeserved by many of those who came within its signifi-cation. Let the bearers of it be hereafter as earsful to preto honorably acquire it, and we shall guarantee them

to honorably acquire it, and we shall guarantee them comparatively unalloyed success in all their undertakings. Brown sheetings and shirtings are rather less abundant, and in pretty good request, at former quotations. Bleached sheetings and shirtings are not so brisk, but as they are rare they maintain their previous value. Outton fiannels are without any decided change. Some inquiry is making after the better descriptions at 11e. a 12c., but the poorer sorts are neglected. Denims are in very fair demand and firm in price. Drills are in moderate request for shipment, but sparingly dealt in by home consumers at unaltered figures. Ginghams are very freely bought at 11c. for all desirable styles. Chelce fresh lawns are saleable and steady, but there is not much doing in old patterns, though these are not over abundant. fresh lawns are salesble and steady, but there is not much doing in old patterns, though these are not over abundant Nankins are still slowly taken at 11c. for plain, 12c. for striped, and 13c. for checked and twilled. Comaburgs are plentier and rather cheaper, but they are not much jeeded, hence the transactions in them are insignificant. The advance in prices of printing cloths to which we referred in our last has obstructed business in thece, but nevertheless a fair amount of them have at the improved rates, which may be quoted thus 40x44 inches 4½c 50x00 inches 44x48 do 4½c 60x54 do 60x64 do 65x56 do 52x56 do 55x56 do 55x56 do 55x56 do 65x72 do 65x72

..... 6%e. Prints are less abundant and more firmly held, though there prevails but a limited demand for all ether than new styles, a few lots of which have recently come to hand. Stripes are quiet and somewhat nominal. Ticks of good quality are in some request at previous quota tions. The following is a comparative statement of the shipments hence between January 1st and May lith: 1852. 1853. Decrease Cotton goods, packages...18,756 16,498 2,25

Woollen productions are apparently unaitered. The supply of them remaining on hand is not excessive, and as there are no apprehensions of an extravagant production for sold time to came, holders of vendable styles continue to exhibit an indisposition to sell them below the utmost prices of the past four months. But as this season is now nearly ended, and as there is less in the wants of buyers, these forego making any purehance at present, of any other than the best staple articles, which they think cannot depreciate, but are likely to become more valuable ere the termination of this year No one seems to view coarse woollen goods as the compy sition of a stock desirable to retain till the fall, and asthy production of such has been the heaviest, stimutated by thy calls of the gold regions in the Pacific, and as the quantity of them now in market is pretty large, factors are anxiony to dispose of them as advantageously as they can immediately. Hence they thrust a great deal of them into the auction round, there to be sold to the highest hidder. In this way they are being got rid of at prices which do not cover their first cost, and of course they entail a serious loss up to both the producers and venders. Under ordinary circumstances this would occaden some regret among operators in general; but it is viewed with complecency by these not directly interested as the result of either covaright stupidity or rechlessness. Had the losses in this game furnished the market with other than worthless articles they would have done as well as their more staid brethren in trade. But not having acted thus, their business has been little else than a series of sacrifice. When parties are the instruments of their own ruin their fate is not apt to elicit much commissionation. The amount of blankets sold during the week has not been very large; but full prices have been realised, and as the supply of them now here is light they are incilining upward. Owners of old styles of cassimeres are closing them out as fast as they can at the recently reduced rates. Cloths have been pretty fresly bought, chiefly by clothiers, at remunerative figures. Flannels are saleable and firm, while jeans and linear seem pretty brisk and buoyant. Muslin de laines are sparingly dealt in at old prices. Satinets and tweeds are in good demand, and rule steady.

Foreign goods are becoming as unattractive as domestics, and for a similar reason. The great wants of consumers have been long since ratisfied, and only a few fragmentary lots are new daily taken, either to complete orders or to rene wassortmeuts; still these is not the slightest appa No one seems to view coarse woollen goods as the compesition of a stock desirable to retain till the fall, and asthi

mate limits, inducing, if not compelling them, to contract no obligations which they had not the ability to meet, and encouraging them to cancel engagements at least when matured. Let similar regulations be observed in all succeeding seasons, and afairs will prosper as well as they have done during the one now draving to an end. Whatever is doing in continental goods by local jobbers is only to preserve complete stocks in order to retain their old customers. Some considerable purchases of French and German woulders have been made by clothers, who are now beginning to prepare their supplies for the autumn trade. Such articles are not plenty, and as they are arriving very slowly they command better prices. Light dress goods are in moderate demand for immediate consumption, but are not more valuable, as they are in pretty ample stock. English cottons are not very brisk, but any of a staple class find ready buyers at firm prices. Silk goods are generally in fair demand, and bring full rates. In abort, there are purchasers to be found for all descriptions of important fair demand, and bring full rates. In abort, there are purchasers to be found for all descriptions of import of fair demand, and bring full rates. In abort, there course of the market. Should the next three months imports be comparatively as light as those of the same period of 1852, and subsequent arrivals not be excessive, there is no reason why the present values of staple productions may not be well sustained; if there be any, why an advance in the price of some commodition, such as fine woollens and the more desirable stytes of silks, may not be realized.

CITY TRADE REPORT.

SATURDAT, May 14-6 P. M. BREADSTUFFS -Flour was less active, but otherwise un-

SATURDAY, May 14—6 P. M.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour was less active, but otherwise unchanged. The transactions amounted to 9,200 bbls.; sour at \$4 a \$4 18½; superfine No. 2, at \$4 18½ a \$4 37½; on dinary to choice State, at \$4 56½ a \$4 81½; mixed to fancy Western, at \$4 68½ a \$4 93½; common to good Ohio, at \$4 75 a \$5; fancy Genosee and Ohio, at \$5 a \$4 25; extra Ohio, &c., at \$5 18½ a \$5 87½, and extra Genesee, at \$5 18½ a \$6. Canadian was neglected. Southern slightly favored buyers. The business embraced. 1,106 bbls., at \$5 12½ a \$5 25 for mixed to good; \$5 25 a \$5 50 for favorite, and \$5 62½ a \$5 75 for fancy, per obl. Rye flour and corn meal remained as last noticed. Wheat evinced considerable antimation; there were sold 7,500 bushels ohio white, at \$1 20, and 5,500 Canadian &c., in bond, at \$1 10 per bushel. Rye was dearer; about 1,000 bushels were taken at \$56. a \$75. Nothing new occurred in cats or barley. Corn exhibited less solvity, and was rather lower; the sales reached 47,000 bushels, at \$90. a 61c. for damaged; 60c a 62c for New Orleans; 62c. a 64c. for mixed Southern; 64c. a 60c. for white do.; 67%c. for mixed Southern; 64c. a 60c. for white do.; 67%c. for mixed Southern; 64c. a 60c. for white do.; 67%c. for mixed western, and 68c. a 60c. for veltor Southern. Cotton—The sales to day amount to about 1,000 bales, at the annexed quorations:—

REBUCK LIVERTOOL CLASSIFICATION.

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